The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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EQUITY AND LAW ARE CONFUSED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Since when has the order of an injunction judge become the law of the land?

Expressive of his joy over Federal Judge Wilkerson's permanent injunction against the shopmen, Attorney General Daugherty said:

"The law in this regard is now forever settled by this decision."

It seems incredible that the nation's first legal official would confuse equity with law. That's the position of special privilege, of agents for reaction, and of all others who would use the judiciary for their selfish ends.

When an equity judge, as a graduate corporation lawyer, steps on to the economic field and rewards his patrons with an equity order (a labor injunction) that is far different from law.

When that judge acts as law judge he is bound by the constitution, the law, precedents and practice.

As an equity judge he is irresponsible. He can give full sway to his economic likes and dislikes, his prejudices and his hates.

Constitutional guarantees are of no value to the helpless victims of a judge issuing labor injunctions as an equity court.

The equity judge issues orders and sets law aside according to his mood and the need to break a strike. There is no control over his power, which he uses to protect dollars at the cost of economic development and social progress.

If an injunction judge accorded the same treatment to counterfeiters that he inflicts on striking wage workers he would be impeached by the men who now praise him.

In equity the judge is a free lance. He can wander into the economic field or elsewhere without challenge. He can act the part of a strikebreaker and deny every constitutional guarantee, and the people are assured: "The law in this regard is now forever settled."

This same judge, when he sits in a law court—the same room and the same chair and the same court officials—dare not deviate from the constitution and other guarantees. The accused may be a smuggler or a white slaver, but the judge would not think of issuing one of his "thou-shalt-not" edicts that wage workers know so well.

There is not the slightest similarity between equity and law.

When the judge says: "This court is now sitting in equity, or chancery," that means that he is perfectly irresponsible. He is no longer a rational person. He is bound by no constitution, law books, decisions, or precedents.

Every right of wage earners can be swept aside, while the tools of privilege shout: "Behold the law!"

And when that same judge says: "This court is now sitting as a law court," he must conform to certain practices.

To read the defense of an injunction judge, one would imagine a new decalogue had been written.

As time is measured, it will be but the fraction of an instant when injunction judges and their defenders are forgotten. Their names will be unknown, and they will be classified as a job lot of second-hand usurpers who untruthfully told the people that they were "enforcing the law."

WANT TO SKIM CREAM OFF RETIREMENT LAW

Washington, July 21.—Supervising officials and "higher ups" in the civil service are demanding an annuity under the retirement law far in excess of the $720 annuity provided for those retired. The "higher ups" want pensions based on the military system.

The law was made possible by the united action of civil service employes affiliated with the A. F. of L. Until these workers organized a retirement committee and took charge of the issue, chaos reigned among retirement advocates. It seemed impossible to compose different opinions that were so stoutly urged. The first work of the trade unionists was to settle their own differences, and present a united front to congress. They expected aid from supervising officials who would likewise receive benefits.

But this assistance was not forthcoming. "It is not ethical for us to take part in this affair," said these officials, who stood aside while their trade union subordinates, backed by the A. F. of L., induced congress to pass the law. The unionists will ask the next congress to increase the $720 annual annuity, and the "higher ups" announce that they must receive a larger amount because of their "especial ability." They have not impressed officials of the international trade unions that are affected, but they are now attempting to interest various affiliates of those internationals.

MOTHERS' PENSION LAW IS PROVING WORKABLE

Washington, July 21.—Broken homes mended, mothers saved from the loss of their children, children assured a better chance in life—these are some of the results of mothers' pensions laws now in force in all but six states, two states having been added this year.

How these laws are administered in a representative group of communities is described in detail in a report just issued by the United States children's bureau.

The report states that in all the communities studied, it was recognized that the mere giving of money was not all the help needed by these mothers and children. Nearly half of the fathers of the families had been laborers and semi-skilled workers and of the group for whom weekly earnings were recorded 93 per cent had earned less than $25 a week. Often the mothers and children had suffered physically through low living standards, and before the father's death and needed medical and health service, as well as advice about food and general hygiene.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the whole report is the chapter entitled, "What the aid meant to the children." Instance after instance is given of the lesson and families to whom such aid meant the difference between despair and the chance for happiness.

BARBERS' WORK DAY CUT BY STATE BOARD

Portland, Ore., July 21.—The state conciliation board has reduced the work day of journeymen barbers from nine hours to eight and one-half. The board's decision follows a two-weeks' strike of these workers to reduce hours.

Labor Press Not Fooled By Communists' New Name

Washington, July 21.—"Slick" publicity men of the communist party are having hard sledding with the labor press of this country, which refuses to publish Moscow propaganda now issued under the name of the federated farmer-labor party.

This is the 'steenth name the communists have invented. They have called themselves left wingers, revolutionists, workers' party, and what not. Now they are proselyting as the federated farmer-labor party.

CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNOR

San Francisco, July 21.—Governor Richardson's action in vetoing many of the state's humanitarian institutions are given publicity by the San Francisco Call and Post, which says:

"He said that the state library ought to be broken up; that the legislature be allowed any more money. Libraries and schools interest him no more than the scent of flowers or the life of young boys (one of whom he permitted to be hanged).

"Every one that has studied the cases of Mooney and Billings clearly knows that they are innocent of the crime for which they were sentenced to life imprisonment but will Governor Richardson consider appeals in their behalf anything else than sentimental rubbish?"

WIRE MEN GAIN.

Detroit, Mich., July 21.—A board of arbitration has awarded wage increases to electrical workers employed on the city's municipal street car lines. In its decision the arbitrators made this interesting reference to the commission that operates the system:

"We do not find it necessary to pass upon the charter provision making it mandatory for the city to pay the highest prevailing wage to skilled mechanics. The commission contends this provision is not binding upon it, as they are also directed under the charter to manage the street railways as a private business."

SKILLED AMERICAN SEAMEN IS MERCHANT MARINE BASIS

San Francisco, July 21.—If eastern organizations of shipping men are sincere in interesting the public in the merchant marine, they must first interest the public in American seamen, says Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the Seamen's Journal.

The seaman editor says ship owners and shipping papers "with few honorable exceptions have very generally flouted the idea that American crews are the vital factor in any public discussion of the shipping question." One of these honorable exceptions is the Nautical Gazette, which recently declared:

"Cheap seamen are dangerous seamen, and seamen must muster their strength to bring home this fact to legislators, owners and the public at large. Ships carrying thousands of passengers are manned by small crews of practically untrained men. If railroad trains were rushing back and forth across the country with green men on board, shifting every trip, something would be soon done about it."

The Seamen's Journal predicts that the campaign of eastern ship owners will fail if they are only interested in cheap labor. That journal says many of these ship owners "seem to have assumed that the main trouble is solved by a physical matter, a matter of ships alone. The seaman is mentioned only in an off-hand, casual manner. The American seaman, it would appear from their public utterances, is a sort of an expensive nuisance who should be replaced whenever convenient by Greeks and Portuguese.

"This method of treatment carries on its face the explanation of the failure to command the approval of the people. A ship, simply considered as a ship, never did, never can and never will, arouse any more interest in the human breast than that attaching to a leaky old mud scow. It is by the association with the men of other and more vital things that public interest in the project is created. Only so long as the human element exists will public interest be maintained.

"Men have sung the glories of the American ship and women have prayed, or laughed, or wept, with the changing fortunes of that craft because she was American in her physical parts—because she was manned by American men and boys.

"The hearts at home have gone out to the hearts at sea. The homelest old windjammer that ever made her way through salt water, if she be manned by the sons of Maine and California, will carry with her more real American interest than will the proudest liner that ever flew the flag of the United States, be she manned by Chinese.

"Before the American people can be aroused to take interest in the American shipping, they must be aroused to an interest in the American seaman.

"The most important assets of any country are its men, women and children. And by the same token it should not be forgotten that the real nationality of a ship is the nationality of her crew, not that of her flag."

CALLS POLITICAL MEET TO SAVE LABOR LAWS

San Francisco, July 21.—Officers of the California federation of labor have called a conference on progressive political action to be held at Stockton on Friday, September 21, during the week when the state federation of labor will be in annual session.

The purpose of the conference is "to consider the net results of Governor Richardson's recent activities to date and to map out a plan of action for the future."

During the campaign the governor said he would be "fair to labor." His record to date is a greater number of labor bills pocketed than any California governor has ever pocketed during a full term of four years. He is charged with a determined effort to starve the state's humanitarian institutions, to hamper education and by withholding necessary funds to make the state's labor laws ineffective. With all his economy the only ones benefited are large corporations.

The conference will include all bona fide labor organizations in the state, including the "big four" railroad brotherhoods, all progressive farmers' organizations, all progressive women's clubs, and all five members who served as members of the recent legislature.

TO SPEED UP BANK CLERKS

New York, July 21.—Certain bank officials in this city are discussing wage increases for their clerks, but it is intended that the increases will be no additional expense to the banks.

It is proposed that bonuses paid the past several years be discontinued and that money be divided among the "more efficient employes" in the form of wage increases. Less efficient employes will be crowded out of the business, it is stated.

The grinding life of these bank clerks is indicated by this statement in a local paper by a bank official:

"An investigation showed that this clerk was receiving slightly less than $2,000 a year. He and his wife lived on a rock-bound budget plan. One day the wife, upon his return home, found in his wife in tears and learned that she had to break the budget because one of their dear children had ripped his shoe and she was compelled to spend $2.50 for a new pair. This caused a deficit for the month, instead of the usual surplus of one or two dollars."

SCHOOL PUPILS INCREASE.

Washington, July 21.—School attendance throughout the country has increased more than 50 per cent during the past 20 years, according to the United States bureau of education. The number of pupils in 1902 was 16,123,050, compared with 22,190,976 in 1923.

Attendance at agricultural colleges increased from 4,278 to 15,434; at engineering schools with nine to 4,451; at architectural institutions, from 178 to 512, and at household colleges, from 1,216 to 6,815.

OUTLAW PICKETING.

New York, July 21.—Trade unions may not strike but they can not picket, rules Justice Benedict of the supreme court, in granting an injunction against leather workers employed in Long Island City. The court admitted the strikers committed no violence and that they offered to arbitrate. His honor, however, held that picketing "tended to intimidate."

MAIL CARRIERS GAIN BY UNITY WITH A.F.L.

Washington, July 21.—In his report to the forthcoming convention of the National association of letter carriers, at Providence, R. I., President Edward J. Gainor declares that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor "was a wise move."

"Time has disclosed little merit in the many objections originally urged against affiliation," says President Gainor. "None of the predicted dangers have materialized and maintaining our course free from extremes, we should likewise esteem it a privilege to join efforts with our fellow workers of other crafts for meritorious ends. The A. F. of L. provides the machinery and the army of more than 4,000,000 workers that constitute its membership gives testimony of its usefulness and enduring purpose.

"I, therefore, recommend that this convention reaffirm its confidence in the A. F. of L. and that we instruct the executive council to continue our cooperation to promote its increased usefulness."

FARMERS' PLIGHT IS BAD.

New York, July 21.—"It is hard for people in New York, where 100,000 persons pay $15 to $25 a room a month, to understand the desperate condition of the farmers in the northwest who are short of money they can not afford to see a 15-cent movie show," said Charles Edward Russell, writer on political and economic topics.

"For all his labor and output of capital the American farmer today does not get 10 per cent of the profit that is made by the middlemen of farmers' products."

Mr. Russell is sailing for England to study the regional method of operating the railroads in that country.

SIGN SINGLE CONTRACTS.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 21.—The convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters refused to commit the organization to the policy of entering into any manufacturer will-ing to pay the union's wage rates or to join conferences during a strike. A strike until every manufacturer accepted terms with the organization.

COTTON MILLS CURTAIL.

Fall River, Mass., July 21.—A general curtailment of from 10 to 25 per cent in production, affecting principally plain goods mills, has been agreed upon by manufacturers here at a result. It is said, of the present depression in the industry. Providence manufacturers, it is claimed, will curtail if the demand for cotton plain goods does not improve.

CHILD LABOR PRODUCTS INFECTED WITH T. B. C.

New York, July 21.—Child labor is exploited without limit in Jersey cities and towns from New York, and shipped laden commodities find their way into fashionable shops along Broadway and Fifth avenue, in this city.

The big anti-union garment manufacturers in this city are the keystone to this system. They maintain flashy show rooms in New York, while they contract work in homes in Jersey cities where the income is so low tender children are forced to labor for a few pennies. This work is done in tenements infected with tuberculosis and other ills.

In Newark, N. J., Mrs. Nellie Slayback, labor department inspector, states that there are "close to 5,000 women in Newark homes alone sewing on men's suits and overcoats."

Small children are employed on women's finery that is found in exclusive shops. These children receive a few pennies an hour, lose their childhood, and they, as well as the community, become infected with tuberculosis.

The trade unions are leading in the fight to suppress this revival of the sweatshops by powerful manufacturers who have been checked in New York, and who are sub-contracting in suburban localities.

Organized labor is also emphasizing that the only protection the workers have is their union, and that the public can protect itself against disease by buying only union stamped or labeled commodities.

IMMIGRATION VEERS; OLD CLASSES COMING

Washington, July 21.—For the first time in 30 years the immigration tide to this country has veered the past 12 months from southern and eastern Europe to northern Europe, according to figures compiled by the bureau of immigration. The final percentages, as estimated, will show that 65 per cent of European immigration came from the north and east, compared with 33 per cent the previous year.

With the exception of Germany, all the northern and western European countries filled, or virtually filled, their quotas under the 3 per cent restrictive law, whereas the southern and southeastern European nations exhausted their quotas, but the fact that the northern and western nations filled their allotments sent the tide in their direction. Just before the war the southern immigrants composed only 15 to 18 per cent of the total.

Improved economic conditions in the United States as compared with those in Europe, is the main reason for the new immigration, it is stated.

Chicago Street Car Men Start War on Disturbers

Chicago, July 21.—Organized street car men in this city have started a war on disturbers at the meetings preceding wage negotiations.

This noisy group were only active during negotiations, and subsided after all possibilities of a strike disappeared.

"Is there a man on these properties so innocent as to believe that the companies would not welcome the destruction of our organizations in this city?" asks Editor Bland of the Union Leader. "Could the companies wish for anything better than disorderly meetings, violent and destructive tactics at contract time, when our members should be a unit in promoting their welfare? Would it not be to the interest of the companies to have our organizations—out of the way in Chicago, so that they might institute welfare plans, reduce wages, increase the hours of labor and eliminate the good conditions that our union has brought us?

"There is no question if the plans of the destructionists were carried—out the desire of the companies would be realized and our membership would have been up against a real fight."

-MINERS ACQUITTED.

Salt Lake City, July 21.—After 18 months' imprisonment, four miners have been declared not guilty of shooting during a parade in Bingham, Utah, county, June 14, 1922. Mine officials attempted to stop picketing and had armed their guards with rifles and side arms previous to the shooting.

A feature of the trial was the silence of Salt Lake City newspapers on the sensational charges made by the defense. While these newspapers "play up" murder trials, for days no mention would be made of this trial.

MORE FARMERS' TROUBLES

Washington, July 21.—With wheat down to less than $1 a bushel, trouble for the farmers have increased by the announcement that Attorney General Daugherty intends busting the harvester trust, which manufactures farm machinery.

When Standard oil was dissolved the price of oil shot skyward, and all profit records were broken by the "dissolved" corporation.

COAL PRICES BOOSTED DESPITE COURT'S RULE

Washington, July 21.—In its preliminary report, the United States coal commission is not enthusiastic over court decisions dissolving coal companies and railroads in the anthracite field.

"It remains to be seen what effect the court dissolution may have on the price of coal," says the commission. "There is no effective competition between 'railroad' companies, even though there is a range of 35 cents between the best and the worst mines of the circular prices for the same sizes of coal. Changes in circular prices have been upward rather than downward since the court decisions were made. The abrogation by the supreme court of pooling contracts has enabled individual operators outside the pool to get their share of the business, but only when the market has been dull have these and other independent operators sold at prices near the circular prices. With coal leaving the different mines at two or more distinct price levels, one dealer in a community may be receiving coal at $2 or $3 a ton less than is paid for coal of the same quality by his competitor. This is the difficulty demand the dealer who gets the lower-cost coal may allow his competitor who gets the high-cost coal to cut the price to the consumer, though often the protests of the dealer buying low-cost coal of selling the customary margin to his purchase price has been followed.

"An extortionate retailer needs only to cite the premium price he has paid for a few car loads of independent coal as a screen behind which no local authority can well go, far less an individual customer."

SOUTHERN WORKERS WOULD END LEASING

Washington, July 21.—"Organized labor of North Carolina needs the support of the trade union movement throughout the country to help end the convict-leasing system," declares James F. Barrett, editor of the Charlotte Herald, writing to A. F. of L. headquarters.

"For a long time we have been waging a campaign for the repeal of this leasing law. The state is paid $2 a day for each convict leased to private concerns, and convicts are employed in the great water development in this state. Much of the concrete work on the dam being built for the electric current is done by convicts.

"Pitiful tales are told of the treatment of these prisoners, but no mention is made of these harrowing experiences by the newspapers of the state, since editors are enthusiastic over the water development.

"Just a few weeks ago one of the young convicts was drowned in the Catawba river. His body has not been found nor have the state or the contractors made any effort to recover it. The unfortunate boy was sent to the penitentiary for seven years on a charge of stealing some women's hats in a millinery store. He was sent to the prison farm after while the river was swollen to such an extent that free labor would not perform that work.

"The boy was working under the gun and the lash and he had to go into the cofferdam, from what place he was swept into the turbulent mountain stream and drowned.

"Labor everywhere can aid the right-thinking citizens of North Carolina to end this inhuman practice."

REJECT PEACE PLAN.

Providence, R. I., July 21.—The New England telephone company has rejected proposals for arbitration made by seven cities affected by the strike, and has let it be known that the Telephone operators' union must be smashed. The girls struck to enforce higher wages and shorter hours.

Mayor Gaine of this city presided at both mayors' meetings. Representatives were asked for their minimum proposal, and replied that they would refer it to the New England telephone arbitrate. The representatives of the telephone company would not accept the offer.

WOULD TALK VALUATION.

Washington, July 21.—Committees representing the national association of owners of railroad securities and the railroad executives' advisory committee of banks have asked the interstate commerce commission that they be heard on the question of railroad valuation.

PRESSMEN WIN STRIKES.

Elmira, N. Y., July 21.—A settlement between striking printing pressmen at the plants of the American sales book company and the Niagara Falls Gazette has been reached. The company accepts the union shop, the 44-hour week and a wage rate of $42 a week.

HUGE BISCUIT PROFITS.

New York, July 21.—A net profit of $3,132,564 for the first six months of the present year is reported by the National biscuit company.

PITILESS PUBLICITY MAKES GARY SQUIRM

Washington, July 21.—Bombardment of the steel trust's 12-hour day continues, and Judge Gary is squirming. He now says "within six weeks" a start will be made to abolish the long work day.

The judge's promise is as indefinite as former pledges, but they indicate that the forces arrayed against him have put him on the defensive to a greater degree than ever before.

The steel barons are taking no chances with the organizing campaign being conducted in this industry by trade unionists. These employers know that their 40-cent rate for so-called "common" labor can only be maintained under anti-union conditions. While the steel barons and their newspapers assure the public that steel employes "are not interested in trade unions," this gesture is for publicity purposes. It is on a par with Judge Gary's claim that steel employes demand the 12-hour day.

Other forces that are bombarding the steel barons are church men and civic organizations that insist on the shorter workday, and civil engineers who declare that the eight-hour day is practical.

The steel market is another factor that is operating against Judge Gary. At the present time the industry has taken a decided slump, although Judge Gary continues to talk about additional workers being necessary before the eight-hour day is established.

The steel slump is natural. All production records were broken during the second quarter of the year. When the steel barons were boasting a "labor shortage" the mills were producing at the rate of 50,000,000 tons a year. This output is less than ever dreamed of before, even during war times.

With a lessening of a demand for steel, the trade union organizing campaign, the claim of engineers that an eight-hour day is practical, and the protests of church men and civic organizations, Judge Gary is facing an unexpected situation. A few years ago this opposition could be ignored, but this is impossible today and the steel barons know it. Hence they are attempting to appease an increasing public opinion by vague promises.

CAN'T WAVE RIGHTS TO FAVOR LANDLORD

New York, July 21.—The Brooklyn appellate term of the supreme court rules that a landlord can not evict a tenant who has waived in the written lease to waive his rights under the so-called emergency rent laws by which he covenants to give up an apartment at the expiration of his lease.

The court held that regardless of whether the tenant signed the waiver voluntarily or under compulsion, the agreement was void in either case.

"If it is a matter of public policy," said the court, "to permit a person to agree to waive his right to have certain laws relating to rent execution, or to agree to waive his rights under the laws regulating conditional bills of sale, it is a matter of public policy to permit a tenant, at the time of taking a lease, to waive the benefits given him by the so-called emergency rent laws.

"The state is interested in the welfare of its inhabitants. The preservation of the home is essential to the public welfare. The legislature, recognizing this, and that an emergency existed, has enacted certain provisions for the protection of tenants.

"If citizens who are obliged to seek new homes could obtain them only upon condition that they would agree to waive the benefits of the acts of the statutes, to a considerable extent, would be effectually nullified. To give tenants the right to waive these laws they must be protected against the acts of the overreaching landlords who would force the states by requiring tenants who are forced to make new leases to agree to waive their provisions."

GETTING "CONVERTED."

Youngstown, Ohio, July 21.—Abolition of the 12-hour day "will come soon-faster than most people think," said James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown sheet and tube company, in an address to a local business organization.

The speaker said "we are now working on plans, and by the first of the month will begin putting them in operation."

Mr. Campbell was one of the signers of the Gary report, last May, which declared that abolition of the 12-hour day was impossible as 60,000 additional laborers were secured, unless prices were advanced 15 per cent, unless their employes would consent, and unless "industry generally, including the farmers, would adjust itself."

FOOD PRICES GO UP.

Washington, July 21.—The United States bureau of labor statistics reports that during the month from May 15 to June 15, food prices in 51 cities in which employes would consent, and unless "industry generally, including the farmers, would adjust itself."

Increases and decreases were declared for the month as follows: Newark and Washington, D. C., 2 per cent; Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo, 1 per cent; Atlanta, Bridgeport, Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, New Haven, New York, Richmond and Portland, Ore., 1 per cent; Birmingham, Charleston, Jacksonville and Scranton, less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Five cities decreased as follows: Boston, Kansas City, Mo., and Portland, Me., 1 per cent, and Philadelphia, less than one-half of 1 per cent.

NERVY POLITICIANS.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 21.—The local chamber of commerce has declared for the anti-union shop, and organized workers are protesting the action of the chamber in approving a bond issue of several thousand dollars to the chamber.

The Arizona labor Journal makes the point that the business men can declare for the anti-union shop as they please, but trade unionists object to being taxed for this propaganda.

MAKE CLEAN SWEEP.

Memphis, Tenn., July 21.—The Bar-bers' union of this city has made a clean sweep by securing union shop agreements with every local employing barber. The only exception is one small shop.

REACTION IS ROUTED BY NORTHWEST VOTERS

St. Paul, Minn., July 21.—Bruised and bewildered, reaction in this state is crawling from under an avalanche of votes by the common people that has landed Magnus Johnson in the United States senate. He succeeds the late Knute Nelson, whose term would expire in 1924.

This election may prove one of the features of political history, as it indicates the revolt against standpatism that is sweeping the country.

It is probably for the first time in the nation's history that a state will not be represented in the United States senate by at least one adherent of a long established party.

The election means that no one in the next congress will insist that strikes be outlawed and that progressivism will be decidedly fashionable. The election has jarred reaction from end to end, and the agents of privilege are terrified at the prospect of the revolt spreading.

In a telegram to the senator-elect, President Gompers said:

"To have won so magnificently against all the power of high finance is not only a personal tribute to you and the fundamental principles for which you stand, but also a demonstration that the people are through with mere word mongers and insist upon progressive, constructive legislation that will relieve the wealth producers on farms and in factories. The people of Minnesota are to be congratulated on their choice and the forward-looking citizens of the country are heartened."

The election of Mr. Johnson reduces the administration party's majority in the senate to six, as compared with 21 in the last congress. The majority of six, however, is much less because that number includes Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, Brookhart of Iowa, Norris of Nebraska and Frazier of North Dakota.

New York, July 21.—The Minnesota senatorial election that resulted in the defeat of Governor Preus has made Wall street disconsolate. The Wall Street Journal, its official organ, snarls about "the cowardice in politics since the institution of the popular election of senators."

"Radicalism is blackmail," shrieks this editor. "The Adamson law, the Esch-Cummins law, the Seamen's law, the wasted valuation of the railroads (another piece of La Follette legislation), the fiasco at Genoa, all extorted from congress by terrorism."

WOULD STOP STRIKES BY "DELAY" METHOD

New York, July 21.—State Industrial Commissioner Shientag has failed to adjust the Schenectady street car strike between the Mohawk Valley company's directors, and as a solution for future stoppages he recommends that the state legislature be called in the right to strike until every attempt at settlement has been exhausted.

The commissioner does not openly advocate prohibition of strikes, but he smoothed the proposal over by the suggestion that he be given power to "delay strikes." This is the Canadian and Colorado idea.

The Lehigh Valley company is owned by the New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson railroads. Each corporation has a 50 per cent representation on the board of directors. The New York Central directors favor recognition of the street car men's union, while the Delaware & Hudson is using the same tactics it is applying on its locked-out shop men.

PEOPLE IGNORE PARTIES; POLITICIANS DISMAYED

Chicago, July 21.—At a conference in this city of leaders of labor and the national administration party from seven states, it was sorrowfully acknowledged that "party lines are being destroyed."

The speakers agreed that voters have gotten beyond the point of party discipline and that they are no longer lured by phrases. The usual "appeal to patriotism" and "to uphold the government" were raised by a few of the conferees, but the tariff, taxes, injunctions, high stamp every high cost of living and less than $1 that the farmer receives for his wheat were acknowledged to be the hardest nuts to be major factors in the present disregard for party lines. It was agreed that the farmer must be convinced that he is prosperous, but no patent process has yet been devised to surmount the fact that $1 wheat is here and the consumer is paying more for his bread.

It is hoped that the Daugherty railroad injunction can be explained away by a whirlwind campaign for law and order, when the stamp every politician protester an enemy of American institutions.

WOMEN'S LAW HELD UP.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—Operation of the Arizona minimum wage law is temporarily restrained by a federal judge.

An Arizona confectioner asked the court to enjoin the Arizona attorney general from prosecuting him for violating the minimum wage law that fixed $16 a week as the minimum wage for women.

Judge Ross said he based his ruling upon the United States supreme court's decision in the District of Columbia minimum wage law for women and children.

TOO MANY MIDDLEMEN.

Washington, July 21.—Retailers of dry goods, a representative group of wares, conferring with department of commerce officials, state that they have no realization of the drop in living until the long line of profit-takers between consumer and producer is reduced.

EMPLOYMENT LESSENS.

Washington, July 21.—There was a small decrease in employment last June, as compared with May, says the United States employment service. Thirty-three out of 65 industrial cities surveyed show a decrease as against 31 having an increase, and one, Columbus, Ohio, remains unchanged.